



Year 1 Geography Knowledge Organiser

The United Kingdom

What I should already know?



Knowledge:

- The name of the country in which I live – England.
- The name of the town in which I live – Castleford.
- The name of the four countries of the United Kingdom.
- The human and physical features in our local area.

Skills:

- I can use simple maps and keys to find out about a place.
- I can use positional language to answer simple questions about a map.
- I can use geographical vocabulary to describe the human and physical features in an area.
- I can observe features to make simple comparisons between environments.

New Learning



- To use maps and atlases to name and locate the capital cities of the countries in the United Kingdom.
- To use maps and atlases to identify the human and physical features in the four countries of the United Kingdom.
- To use simple keys to identify key features on a map.
- To plot key features of an area on a map and devise a simple key.
- To use observational skills to identify similarities and differences between different locations.

Famous Landmark








Giant's Causeway

Giant's causeway is an area of over 40,000 interlocking rocks. It is located in County Antrim on the north coast of Northern Ireland. Giant's Causeway is the result of a volcanic eruption that happened a long time ago. It is one of the most popular tourist attractions in Northern Ireland with almost 1 million visitors in a year.

Key Vocabulary



Vocabulary	Definition
 Country	Land that is controlled by a single government.
 City	A large human settlement where many people live.
 Countryside	Rural areas with small settlements where fewer people live.
 Human feature	A feature of the landscape built by people.
 Physical feature	A feature of the landscape made by nature.

Sticky Knowledge

United Kingdom

- A country that consists of 4 countries.
- England
- Scotland
- Wales
- Northern Ireland

England

- Capital city – London
- Tallest Mountain – Scafell Pike
- Longest river – The River Thames
- Landscape – hills and mountains on the north. Flat with small hills in the south.

Scotland

- Capital city – Edinburgh
- Scotland is surround by lots of little islands.
- Tallest Mountain – Ben Nevis
- Longest River – River Tay
- Landscape – lots of mountains and lochs.

Wales

- Capital city – Cardiff
- Tallest mountain – Mount Snowdon
- Longest river – River Towy
- Landscape – Mountains, hills and valleys.

Northern Ireland.

- Capital city – Belfast
- Largest loch in the UK – Lough Neagh
- Longest river – River Bann
- Landscape – mostly gentle low lying areas.



Year 2 Geography Knowledge Organiser

Hot and Cold Places

What I should already know?



Knowledge:

- The difference between land and sea (Y1).
- The names of the 4 countries of the UK (Y1).
- The names of the seas that surround the UK (Y1).
- Knowledge of different types of weather (Y1).
- Human and physical features of the local area, coastal areas and rural areas (Y1).

Skills:

- I can use simple maps and atlases to locate countries and human and physical features.
- I can use a key to find out information from a map.
- I can sketch maps with simple keys to represent an area.
- I can use observational skills to make comparisons between different places.

New Learning



- To name and locate the 5 oceans of the world.
- To name and locate the 7 continents of the world.
- To identify where hot and cold places are in relation to the Equator and North and South Poles.
- To compare and contrast hot and cold places in the world.
- To use geographical vocabulary to identify the human and physical features of hot and cold places in the world.
- To compare and contrast England with hot and cold places in the world.

Famous Landmark




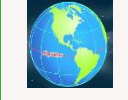
The Great Barrier Reef



The Great Barrier Reef is located off the coast of Australia in the Pacific Ocean. It is the largest coral reef system in the world and can be seen from outer space. The reef is made up of coral which are lots of tiny creatures altogether. It is home to over 9,000 creatures including fish, turtles, jellyfish, whales, sharks and many more.

Key Vocabulary



Vocabulary	Definition
 Continent	A large solid area of land. The world is split into 7 continents.
 Ocean	A very large area of salt water.
 North Pole	The most northern part of the earth.
 South Pole	The most southern part of the earth.
 Equator	An imaginary line that runs around the center of the world.

Sticky Knowledge

Continents

- The land of the world is split into 7 continents.
- Europe
- North America
- South America
- Africa
- Asia
- Oceania
- Antarctica
- The hottest continent is Africa
- The coldest continent is Antarctica.

Oceans

- There are 5 oceans in the world.
- Atlantic Ocean
- Pacific Ocean
- Indian Ocean
- Arctic Ocean
- Southern Ocean
- The warmest ocean is the Indian Ocean.
- The coldest ocean is the Southern Ocean.

Climate

- The long term weather patterns in an area.
- A polar climate is very cold without a warm summer and can be found around the North and South Poles.
- An arid climate is hot and dry and can be found on the Equator.
- The hottest places in the world are located near the Equator.
- The coldest places in the world are located near the North and South Poles.



Year 3 Geography Knowledge Organiser

Ordnance Survey Maps

What I should already know?



Knowledge:

- Key aspects of human geography including land use (Y2/3).
- Key aspects of physical geography.
- Naming and identifying key human and physical features of the landscape (Y1/2/3).
- The four compass to describe location and direction (Y2/3)

Skills:

- I can use maps and atlases to locate places in the world.
- I can use keys to identify human and physical features on the landscape.
- I can use the 4 points of a compass to describe direction and location (Y2/3),
- I can use 2 figure grid references to locate places (Y2).

New Learning



- To identify the main symbols used on Ordnance Survey maps.
- To use the symbols used on Ordnance Survey maps to identify the features of an area.
- To use the 8 points of a compass to plan a route.
- To use 4 figure grid references to locate features on a map.
- To use Ordnance Survey maps to identify the features in the local area.
- To use Ordnance Survey maps to describe how the local area has changed overtime.

Local Landmark



Millennium Bridge - Castleford

The Millennium Bridge in Castleford is a 130-meter-long, S-shaped pedestrian bridge that crosses the River Aire. It was designed by McDowell+Benedetti Architects and opened in 2008 as part of a regeneration project for the town. The bridge is made of Cumaru timber, which is a sustainable wood from Brazil. The bridge has been praised for its design and its contribution to the regeneration of Castleford. The Millennium Bridge offers stunning views of the town's historic mill buildings and the weir.

Key Vocabulary

Vocabulary

Definition



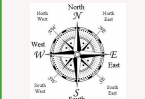
Ordnance Survey maps



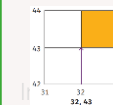
symbols



key



compass



grid references

Detailed maps of Great Britain where each square represents 1km squared.

Small pictures, letters or lines that represent a feature on a map

Part of a map that tells you the feature that a symbol represents.

A tool used for showing direction.

The numbered squares on a map used to locate a place.

Sticky Knowledge

What is an Ordnance Survey map?

- Ordnance Survey maps show smaller areas in more detail.



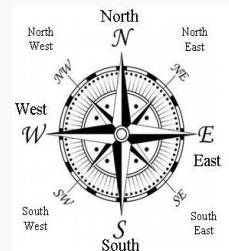
Symbols

- Ordnance Survey maps use symbols instead of words to show features of the landscape.
- A key on the map tells us what the symbol means.

	Nature Reserve		Cycle Trail		Footpath
	Motorway		Train Station		Place of Worship

8 Points of a compass

- Compass points are used to describe direction, locate places and to plan journeys.





Year 4 Geography Knowledge Organiser

Climate Zones and Biomes.

What I should already know?



Knowledge:

- The location of the Equator, North and South poles and hot and cold places in the world (Y2/3)
- How the location of a country in the world impacts upon its weather and its climate (Y1/2/3)
- The name and location of the 7 continents and 5 oceans of the world (Y2/3)

Skills:

- I can use maps and atlases to locate places in the world.
- I can use a key to interpret a map.
- I can plot key information on a map and devise a key.
- I can use observational skills to identify the human and physical features of an area.

New Learning



- To understand what a climate zone is and identify where key climate zones are located within the world.
- To identify what a biome is and describe some of the key features of different biomes.
- To use maps and atlases to locate key biomes within the world.
- To understand the relationship between climate zones and biomes.
- To develop an understanding of how human behaviour can have an impact upon a biome.

Famous Landmark



Greenland Ice Sheet








The Greenland Ice sheet is a large body of ice covering 80% of the surface of Greenland. The ice sheet is home to polar bears, the arctic fox and the arctic hare. Humpback whales and walrus can be found in the waters around the ice sheet. The Greenland Ice sheet is at risk of melting due to climate change and increases in global temperature.



Key Vocabulary



Vocabulary	Definition
 climate	A pattern of weather that occurs over a long period of time.
 climate zone	An area with its own distinct climate.
 biome	A large ecosystem which relies upon climate.
 ecosystem	A group of living organisms interacting with their physical environment.
 tropical	A region either side of the Equator, between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.

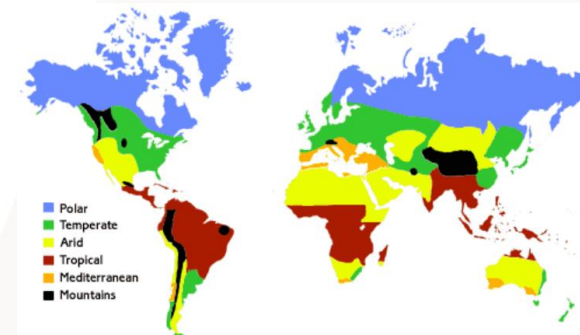
Sticky Knowledge

Climate zones

- A climate zone is an area with its own distinct climate, vegetation and wildlife.

Biome	Description	Example
Polar	Very cold and dry all year round	Antarctica
Temperate	Cold winters and mild summers	UK
Arid	Dry and hot all year round	Sahara Desert
Tropical	Hot and wet all year round	Brazil
Mediterranean	Dry, hot summers and mild winters	Spain
Mountainous	Very cold, sometimes wet,	Himalayas

Climate zones of the world



Climate change

- Long-term changes in temperatures and weather patterns.



Year 4 Geography Knowledge Organiser

Climate Zones and Biomes.

Sticky Knowledge

Biomes

- A biome is a large ecosystem containing particular plant and animal groups which are adapted to live in that environment

Desert

- Can be hot or cold
- Extremely dry
- Limited plants



Tundra

- Permanently frozen ground
- Below freezing
- Limited variety of plants and animals



Temperate Grassland

- Warm summer and very cold winter
- Quite low rainfall
- Mainly grassland vegetation



Savannah

- Found within the tropics
- Hot with a wet and dry season
- Mainly grass with a few specially adapted trees



Tropical Rainforest

- Hot and wet all year round
- Contains many varieties of trees and plants.
- Home to many different animals.



Deciduous Forest

- Cool summers and mild winters
- Rain throughout the year
- Rich deciduous woodland

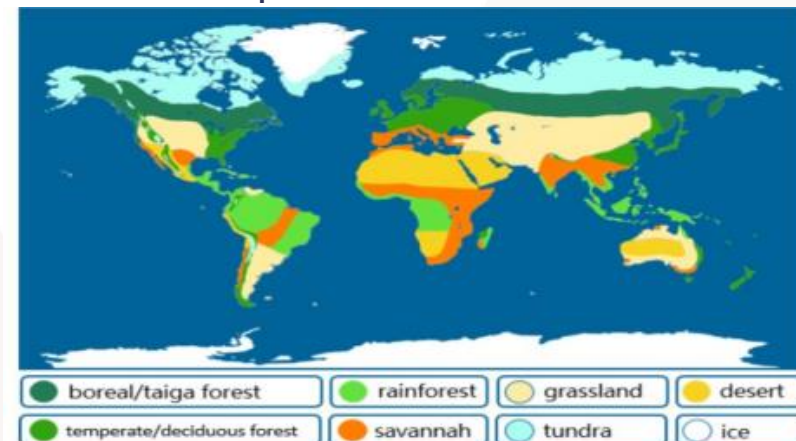


Coniferous Forest/Taiga

- Long, cold winters
- Short, mild summers
- Limited rainfall



World Biomes Map





Year 5 Geography Knowledge Organiser North and South America

What I should already know?



Knowledge:

- The name and location of the 7 continents of the world (Y2/3/4)
- The names and key features of the major biomes of the world (Y4)
- The location of key climate zones in the world (Y4)
- The human and physical features of England and the United Kingdom (Y1/2/3/4)

Skills:

- I can use maps and atlases to locate places in the world.
- I can use keys to interpret maps.
- I can use geographical resources to identify human and physical features of a location.
- I can compare and contrast the human and physical features in different locations.

New Learning

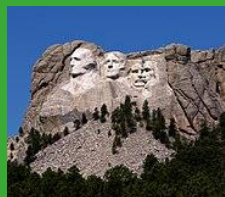
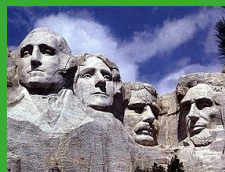


- To use maps and atlases to identify, name and locate the countries of North and South America.
- To identify the human and physical features of countries within North and South America.
- To develop an understanding of how the size of a country impacts upon its human and physical geography.
- To understand what time zones are.
- To compare and contrast the human and physical features of the United States of America and England.

Famous Landmark



Mount Rushmore National Memorial



Mount Rushmore National Memorial is a large sculpture carved into the granite face of Mount Rushmore. It is in South Dakota in the United States of America. The sculpture was designed by Gutzon Borglum and was created between 1927 and 1941. The sculpture features 18m tall heads of 4 previous presidents of the USA.



Vocabulary

Definition



time zone

An area on earth that has a specific time that people set their clocks to.



biome

A large ecosystem which relies upon climate.



climate zone

Sections of the Earth that are divided according to the climate.



prime meridian

The line that divides the earth into eastern and western hemispheres.

hemisphere

A half of the earth – north and south or west and east.

Sticky Knowledge

South America

- Contains 12 countries.
- Mostly located in the southern hemisphere
- Has a diverse range of biomes including desert, rainforest and tundra.

South American Countries

- Brazil – the largest country
- Argentina
- Bolivia
- Chile
- Colombia
- Ecuador
- Guyana
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Suriname
- Uruguay
- Venezuela



Bordering Bodies of Water

- Pacific Ocean
- Atlantic Ocean
- Caribbean Sea

Major Physical Features

- Amazon Rainforest – an important natural resource.
- Andes Mountains
- Amazon River



Year 5 Geography Knowledge Organiser

North and South America

Sticky Knowledge

North America

- The 3rd largest continent in size
- Has the 4th largest population
- Located in the northern hemisphere
- There are many different climate zones in North America from areas of tundra to areas of desert.



Major countries of North America

- There are 23 countries in North America
- Major ones include:
 - Canada
 - The United States of America
 - Mexico
 - Caribbean Islands
 - Greenland



Bordering Bodies of Water

- Pacific Ocean
- Atlantic Ocean
- Arctic Ocean

Major Physical Features

- Grand Canyon
- Niagara Falls
- The Mississippi River
- The Great Lakes
- Death Valley



Major Human Features

- Statue of Liberty
- Golden Gate Bridge
- Chichen Itza
- Empire State Building



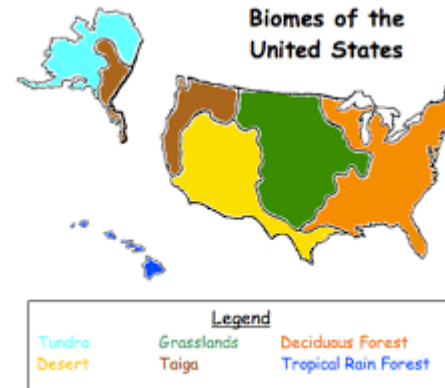
Time Zones

- The Prime Meridian (PM) line divides the earth into the eastern and western hemisphere.
- It passes through the Royal Observatory in Greenwich, England.
- All time zones start here – Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).
- There are 24 different times – one for each hour of the day.
- From GMT to the east = +1 hour for every time zone.
- From GMT to the west = -1 hour for every time zone

Prime Meridian



Biomes of the United States



Climate Zone Map

